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# SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

SEPTEMBER 1982

## STATE'S WORKFORCE UP IN SEPTEMBER

### PUBLIC SECTOR SPURS SECOND CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY JOB INCREASE

South Carolina's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 12,600 in September due to an addition of 17,100 workers in the educational sector of government. Despite the overall monthly advance, current employment figures in comparison with those recorded one year earlier showed a 23,700 reduction in jobs over the period.

### PRIVATE SECTOR HOLDS EMPLOYMENT DECREASE TO A MINIMUM

Normally, September is a month when employment in South Carolina's private businesses displays a marked drop as many seasonal jobs come to an end. This is evident in both services and trade which have strong connections to tourism. The trend also applies to construction which remains a weather-sensitive industry. This year's developments proved somewhat better than the norm as employment fell by only 2,700 from August. When these figures were examined after adjustment for seasonality, total nonagricultural employment in the private sector actually advanced 1,500.

Although many factors influenced September's employment, probably the most important was the gain in manufacturing. After registering job declines for eleven months in a row, manufacturing managed a second consecutive expansion with a September increase

of 1,000. Nondurable goods were responsible for the entire climb. Recalls in textile mill products, where 1,200 workers were added, caused the nondurable growth. Within textile mill products, all indications were not so positive, however, as both knitting mills and textile finishing, except wool, lost employees. The main textile upturns occurred in weaving mills, cotton, and weaving mills, synthetics, with respective pickups of 1,000 and 1,100. The only other major employment shift in nondurables was centered in paper and allied products, up 300. The durable good side of the picture was more stable as September's job level equalled that of August. The single largest durable change was focused in electrical and electronic equipment, specifically electronic components and accessories. This industry's employment was off 500 from the previous month due to several layoffs of a temporary nature.

Construction, buoyed by declining interest rates and good weather, produced a fairly strong September. Employment in the industry was down only 600 from August compared with an average September decrease over the last ten years of 1,400. Although no statistics are available at the state level, nationally housing starts climbed sharply, and it can be assumed that South Carolina shared in the slight recovery. The construction industry may be looking ahead to better times if the predictions of Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr., President and Chief Operating Officer of Forbes Magazine, hold true. Mr. Forbes, speaking before an economic outlook conference recently in Greenville, forecast a drop in the prime interest rate in 1983 to 6% or 8%. A like decline in mortgage rates could bring housing back as an affordable commodity for many South Carolinians.

Service-related employment in the state fared well in September thanks to an exceptionally long tourist season. Historically, sizable employee reductions are witnessed around Labor Day as seasonal layoffs occur. This year was different as many workers were retained for what was characterized as the best September beach season ever. Myrtle Beach and Hilton Head were the biggest winners in the expansion of tourist activities. Educational services in the private sector also aided the strong showing for services as some 3,000 employees were added to the regular contracted staff levels for the new school year.

The extended tourist season was not quite so beneficial to the wholesale and retail trade industry. The number of workers in trade slid by 1,800 in September with all but 100 grouped in retail areas. With consumers retrenching to avoid borrowing at high interest rates, consumer spending or lack of it was the main reason for the retail trade dip. General merchandise stores were big losers as 500 workers left the ranks of the employed. Merchants continue to hope for a break out of the slump for the Christmas season, and if interest rates continue to fall, this hope could become a reality. It should be noted that as consumers have made concerted efforts to pay off current debt, place money in savings, and not take on new debt, the buying public as a whole is now in its best position in years to increase borrowing for purchases.

In other major industry developments, employment in transportation and public utilities was off 400 from August as small decreases were evident throughout the industry. Also on the downside was the finance, insurance, and real estate industry. Despite the slide of 500 jobs, this industry remained 1,700 above year-ago levels.

## EDUCATION KEYS GOVERNMENT ADVANCE

Ths public sector witnessed an addition of 15,300 workers in September in South Carolina, essentially all of which were education-related. Local education gains topped all increases with a monthly expansion of 12,100 while the number of workers in state schools rose 5,000. All remaining areas of government combined edged downward 1,800 between August and September. Most significant among decreases was employment in federal defense, down 1,200 due to both seasonal and unscheduled layoffs.

## LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state is not forecast to register much of a shift in October. The substantial addition of the remaining workers to the education force will probably be offset by minor declines in all other industries. In services, employment should drop slightly as seasonal tourist layoffs finally occur even while some Christmas hiring begins. With not many recalls forseen, manufacturing employment will probably taper off next month.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 10.7% in September. This represents 157,200 jobless individuals, a decline of 10,500 from the August level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to students leaving the job market to return to school, and the fact that many employers used reduced workweeks rather than complete layoffs to adjust inventories. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.1% in September.

### CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September 1982

| | South Carolina | | | Charleston-N. Charleston MSA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Civilian Labor Force | 1,471,900 | 1,483,800 | 1,423,100 | 181,200 | 181,920 | 170,840 |
| Total Employment | 1,314,700 | 1,316,100 | 1,306,500 | 164,840 | 165,870 | 157,280 |
| Total Unemployment | 157,200 | 167,700 | 116,600 | 16,360 | 16,050 | 13,560 |
| Unemployment Rate | 10.7 | 11.3 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 7.9 |

| | Columbia MSA | | | Greenville-Spartanburg MSA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Civilian Labor Force | 193,240 | 193,830 | 186,020 | 295,380 | 295,380 | 284,040 |
| Total Employment | 179,240 | 178,140 | 174,740 | 265,320 | 262,640 | 264,090 |
| Total Unemployment | 14,000 | 15,690 | 11,280 | 30,060 | 32,740 | 19,950 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.2 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 7.0 |

## FACTORY WORKWEEK DECREASES IN STATE

Production workers among South Carolina's manufacturers experienced a slightly shorter workweek in September than in August as recessionary pressures continued to inhibit production. September's workweek of 38.2 hours was down 0.6 hour from the August level as both sectors of the manufacturing industry contracted.

The durable-good sector reported a decrease of 0.8 hour per week in September, and was hardest hit in the special industry machinery group. Workers in nondurables fared slightly better losing only 0.6 hour weekly in September to fall to a level of 37.8 hours.

Nationally, production workers lost 0.2 hour weekly in the manufacturing industry in September as the workweek slipped to 38.8 hours per week, down from 39.0 hours in August. The hard-good sector lost 0.4 hour in September and fell to 38.8 hours per week. The workweek among nondurable-good workers was unchanged in September and stood at 38.7 hours per week.

## WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

The hiring of additional personnel at the beginning of the school year and recalls of persons on leave without pay caused Charleston-North Charleston nonagricultural employment to increase 300 above August's level of 153,100. Employees in the government sector experienced a gain of 400, as colleges and universities, and local educational facilities opened for the 1982-1983 school year. While state and local government divisions enjoyed advances over the month, federal workers reported a seasonal employment decline of 600. Parallelling the growth in government, other upturns were witnessed by the manufacturing and construction industries. The 200 rise in nondurable goods was responsible for the total climb in the manufacturing sector. Seasonal decreases in services and mining, and wholesale and retail trade resulted in a 200 dip in both industries. Another loser in September was the finance, insurance, and real estate sector, where employment was down 100 from 7,300 in August. There was no change in the employment level of 8,700 for transportation and public utilities from a month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

Columbia Metropolitan Area wage and salary employment, affected primarily by the government sector, rose 3,000 in September to a level of 177,100. Within government, sharp gains were recorded by state and local government employees. Persons employed in state and local government realized sizable increases of 1,900 and 1,500, respectively. These advances were responsible for the upturn in total government of 3,000 to 54,100. During September, 400 federal workers were separated from their jobs as budget cuts continued to plague federal employees. Positive movement was noted in manufacturing, and in the transportation and public utilities sector. Manufacturing employment rose 400 to 25,300, which was traced to the nondurable good industry. Due to workers returning to their jobs after weeks of suspension from pay, textile mill employment increased causing nondurable goods to move upward from 12,600 to 13,000. Employment in durable goods was unchanged at 12,300 over the month. The number of persons employed in transportation and public utilities was up 100 from the previous month, and 200 above a year-earlier. Declines in employment of 200 each were reported in the construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Wholesale and retail trade was reduced by 100 employees, with the total drop in retail trade.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Influenced by a large upturn in government employees, Greenville-Spartanburg nonagricultural employment rose from 257,500 to 260,200 during September. Seasonal growth in both state and local government created a hefty 2,900 increase in total government. Federal government employment remained stable at 1,600 from August to September. Services and mining posted positive movement of 500 as educational divisions accelerated. Reductions of 200 each in employment were recorded for the number of workers in the manufacturing, construction, and trade industries. The loss of workers in the manufacturing industry was attributed to layoffs experienced by the soft good sector. Durable goods picked up 100 workers, all of which were centered in the machinery, except electrical, division. Finance, insurance, and real estate was also among the nonagricultural industries to have fewer workers as September's employment level was down 100 from 10,500 in August.

HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT STYMIES U.S. RECOVERY

With 11.3 million Americans out of work, the nation's unemployment rate soared to the double-digit rate of 10.1% in September. The 11.3 million people reported out of work in September did not include a record-breaking 1.6 million so-called discouraged workers -- people who have abandoned the search for a job. Unemployment has been rising rapidly since the recession began in July, 1981. In September, there were 99.7 million people at work and 11.3 million unemployed. The number of jobless workers rose 450,000 from August, with nearly all the increase among adult men, particularly those 25 years and older.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 69.1% of capacity in September, down from an adjusted 69.6% in August. The operating rate in September compared with 70.1% in July and 78.3% a year earlier. September's decline was expected in light of a 0.6% drop in industrial production for the month. September's rate was the lowest since the 69.0% recorded in March, 1975.

Although the nation's real GNP appears to be increasing slowly, industrial production may still be declining. Industrial output fell an adjusted 0.6% in September after declining an adjusted 0.5% in August, and many economists expect the October figures to show another decline. Output has fallen 10.8% since the recession began in July, 1981.

Paced by sharply increased auto purchases, the nation's retail sales grew by 1.0% in September, more than recovering August's decline. Total sales of retail stores in September reached $89.5 million.

Durable-good sales in September rose 2.4% after falling 3.0% in August. Auto sales alone were up a strong 4.0%, fueled by factory incentives to dealers. Sales of nondurable goods rose 0.4% in September after decreasing 0.1% in August. Without the new auto business, total sales would have climbed only 0.4% for the month.

With interest rates falling, the nation's builders started work on more new single-family houses in September than in any month in the past year. Overall, housing starts jumped 14.4% , while starts for single-family houses alone rose 6.6% to a rate of 663,000, the highest level since July, 1981.

Personal income rose a seasonally adjusted 0.3% in September, reflecting high unemployment. Last month's increase of $7.6 billion followed a 0.2%, or $5.5 billion, rise in August. The most important component of personal income -- wages and salaries -- declined slightly last month. Consumer spending increased 1.0% in September following a rise of 0.7% in August.

## MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS SLIP

Weekly payrolls among South Carolina's manufacturers slipped in September as a result of widespread layoffs, shutdowns, and other forms of workweek abbreviations. Production workers earned an average of $259.00 weekly in September, down slightly from August even though average hourly earnings managed an increase of $.06 to reach $6.78.

The durable-good sector experienced the greatest decline in earnings slipping $3.78 per week to $281.19. Although hourly earnings rose $.05 in September, soft market conditions kept production and employment down, thereby pushing weekly earnings down.

Nondurable-good workers' earnings followed the same basic trends as hourly earnings, averaging up $.06 in September but weekly earnings slipped $1.65 from the level reported in August.

Weekly earnings for production workers nationwide rose in September as did hourly earnings. The soft-good sector's weekly earnings showed the only decrease as a drop of $1.31 was reported; as a result, nondurable earnings per week fell to a level of $355.41 in September.

SUMMARY OF SEPTEMBER EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
September 1982

| | South Carolina | | | Charleston-N. Charleston MSA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Average Hourly Earnings | $ 6.78 | $ 6.72 | $ 6.35 | $ 7.54 | $ 7.54 | $ 7.00 |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $259.00 | $260.74 | $251.46 | $291.04 | $286.52 | $268.10 |
| Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars) | $ 88.46 | $ 88.18 | $ 90.10 | $ 99.40 | $ 97.99 | $ 98.56 |

| | Columbia MSA | | | Greenville-Spartanburg MSA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Average Hourly Earnings | $ 6.55 | $ 6.51 | $ 6.18 | $ 6.45 | $ 6.38 | $ 6.28 |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $248.90 | $250.64 | $240.40 | $248.32 | $243.08 | $254.97 |
| Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars) | $ 85.01 | $ 85.72 | $ 86.13 | $ 84.81 | $ 83.13 | $ 91.35 |

## SEPTEMBER'S FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DOMINATED BY CYCLICAL GAINS IN EDUCATION

South Carolina's female nonfarm wage and salary workforce, at 527,600 accelerated 9,900 during September. Seasonal growth in educational employment, where approximately seven out of every ten workers are female, was the controlling factor in this month's upturn.

Female employment in the private sector, at 406,500, diminished 900 over the month. Employment in four of the six major industry divisions edged downward from last month's level. Retail trade, negatively affected by seasonal downturns in resort areas and the cutback of summer help in general merchandise stores, experienced the largest monthly decrease (-900). Smaller losses were reported in finance, insurance and real estate (-200); construction (-100); and transportation and public utilities (-100). The number of women employed in manufacturing jobs remained unchanged from last month's level. Despite a 400 hike in textile mill employment, diversified trends within the soft good sector resulted in a minute gain of 100 women for September. Offsetting the nondurable rise was a 100 reduction in durables, primarily caused by a 400 curtailment in the number of females producing electrical and electronic equipment. On the positive side, services and mining added 400 more women to its workforce in September. However, this addition was definitely the result of hiring in educational services of noncontractual workers for the beginning of a new school year. The number of women in private sector jobs has declined 4,500 since September, 1981.

Public sector female employment, at 121,100, advanced 10,800 above last month's level. State and local government education, spurred by the hiring of nonfaculty personnel for the resumption of school activities, picked up 2,600 and 8,800 women workers, respectively. Federal government, and other state and local government trimmed their payrolls by 200 each over the month.

## NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

| NAME OF FIRM | LOCATION | ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS | OTHER INFORMATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Lock Hardware Co. | Spartanburg | 450 | Will manufacture and assemble high quality knobs, pulls, hinges, catches and other hardware products. |
| Greenwood Development Corporation | Hilton Head Island | Unknown | Shopping center planned for Shelter Cove. The center to include 2 department stores and 60 to 70 special stores. Construction to begin August 1983. |
| Wheelabrator-Frye, Incorporated | Walterboro | 55 | The plant will make replacement parts for the firm's industrial blast cleaning equipment. |

## MANHOUR INDEX SLIPS

The manufacturing production workers' manhour index slipped back 0.9 point to 97.8 in September. The drop was effected by the 0.5 point loss in average weekly hours. The September index was 14.7 points less than the year-ago figure of 112.5.

| | September 1982 | August 1982 | September 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Production Worker Manhour Index | 97.8 | 98.7 | 112.5 |
| Durable Good Manhour Index | 120.3 | 122.7 | 139.3 |
| Nondurable Good Manhour Index | 91.3 | 90.1 | 103.7 |
| Textile Manhour Index | 66.8 | 67.5 | 84.7 |
| Apparel Manhour Index | 99.4 | 99.6 | 101.7 |

## SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Mostly warm and dry weather prevailed over much of South Carolina in September, giving farmers an average of 25 days suitable for field work. Although most areas benefited from rainfall late in the month, approximately one fourth of the state's counties remained short to very short of adequate soil moisture. Corn harvesting was completed in September and cotton harvesting was approaching completion. The soybean crop was experiencing problems from both the dry weather and an onslaught of insects. The harvesting of fruits and nuts continued, but lagged behind the pace of last year. With the exception of the soybean crop, agricultural production in South Carolina will decline from the year-ago levels. There were approximately 1,525 migrant and seasonal farmworkers employed in South Carolina in September. Of these workers, 250 were interstate migratories.

**IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?**

**WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?**

| Occupation Desired | Mos. Exp. 1/ | Other Experience | Mos. Exp. 1/ | Education (Highest Grade Completed) | Hours Desired: Full Time | Hours Desired: Part Time | Annual Income Desired | Relocate: Yes | Relocate: No | Location of Applicant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electrical Draftsman | 10 | None | N/A | 14 | X | | $14,000 | X | | Greenwood |
| Accountant | 96 | None | N/A | 14 | X | | $15,000 | X | | Camden |
| Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver | 43 | None | N/A | 13 | X | X | $ 8,320 | | X | Kingstree |
| Electronics Technician | 12 | None | N/A | 13 | X | | $ 6,968 | X | | Liberty |
| Project Engineer | 40 | None | N/A | 17 | X | | $28,000 | X | | Florence |
| Order Clerk | 46 | None | N/A | 16 | X | | $16,500 | X | | Hampton |
| Civil Engineer | 99 | None | N/A | 14 | X | | $16,000 | X | | Conway |
| Cement Mason | 99 | None | N/A | 10 | X | | $15,000 | X | | Walterboro |
| Bookkeeper | 84 | Accounts Payable | 84 | 12 | X | | $ 8,000 | X | | Greenville |
| Reservation Clerk | 42 | None | N/A | 12 | X | | $15,000 | | X | Myrtle Beach |
| Material Handler | 18 | None | N/A | 12 | X | | $ 8,320 | | X | Hartsville |
| Chemist | 72 | None | N/A | 16 | X | X | $10,400 | X | | Aiken |
| Account Analyst | 24 | Accounting Clerk | 53 | 14 | X | | $10,500 | X | | Bennettsville |

*** There are currently more than 97,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

**1/ Months Experience—"99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.**

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

| Industry | Sept., 1982 | Aug., 1982 | Sept., 1981 | Net Change From: Aug., 1982 | Net Change From: Sept., 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 1172.3 | 1159.7 | 1196.0 | + 12.6 | - 23.7 |
| Construction | 65.7 | 66.3 | 71.4 | - 0.6 | - 5.7 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.5 | - 0.1 | - 0.5 |
| Highway and Street Construction | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | - 0.1 | - 0.4 |
| Special Trade Contractors | 32.2 | 32.6 | 33.7 | - 0.4 | - 1.5 |
| Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.9 | - 0.1 | - 1.0 |
| Electrical Work | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | - 0.7 |
| Manufacturing | 358.3 | 357.3 | 391.9 | + 1.0 | - 33.6 |
| Durable Goods | 106.3 | 106.3 | 120.4 | 0.0 | - 14.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 252.0 | 251.0 | 271.5 | + 1.0 | - 19.5 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 54.2 | 54.6 | 54.4 | - 0.4 | - 0.2 |
| Trucking and Warehousing | 13.1 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 0.0 | - 0.9 |
| Water Transportation | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | - 0.2 | - 0.6 |
| Communication | 15.1 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio) | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.2 | - 0.1 | + 0.1 |
| Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.4 | - 0.1 | + 0.9 |
| Electric Services | 10.3 | 10.4 | 9.8 | - 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| Combination Utility Services | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 | - 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 238.6 | 240.4 | 233.3 | - 1.8 | + 5.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 49.9 | 50.0 | 49.8 | - 0.1 | + 0.1 |
| Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.4 | 0.0 | + 0.5 |
| Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 0.0 | + 0.5 |
| Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods | 22.1 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 0.0 | - 0.3 |
| Groceries and Related Products | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 |
| Groceries, General Line | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Petroleum and Petroleum Products | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Retail Trade | 188.7 | 190.4 | 183.5 | - 1.7 | + 5.2 |
| Building Materials and Garden Supplies | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 26.1 | 26.6 | 25.6 | - 0.5 | + 0.5 |
| Department Stores | 18.6 | 19.0 | 18.2 | - 0.4 | + 0.4 |
| Food Stores | 32.8 | 33.1 | 34.5 | - 0.3 | - 1.7 |
| Grocery Stores | 31.5 | 31.8 | 32.9 | - 0.3 | - 1.4 |

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

| Industry | Sept., 1982 | Aug., 1982 | Sept., 1981 | Net Change From: Aug., 1982 | Net Change From: Sept., 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 52.3 | 52.8 | 50.6 | - 0.5 | + 1.7 |
| Banking | 14.9 | 15.1 | 14.6 | - 0.2 | + 0.3 |
| Commercial and Stock Savings Banks | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.4 | - 0.1 | + 0.4 |
| State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 | - 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | - 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Insurance Carriers | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.8 | - 0.1 | + 0.4 |
| Life Insurance | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Services and Mining | 175.1 | 175.5 | 167.7 | - 0.4 | + 7.4 |
| Health Services | 38.4 | 38.5 | 37.1 | - 0.1 | + 1.3 |
| Hospitals | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 0.0 | + 0.8 |
| Educational Services | 17.7 | 14.7 | 13.3 | + 3.0 | + 4.4 |
| Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges | 10.3 | 9.2 | 7.7 | + 1.1 | + 2.6 |
| Total Government | 228.1 | 212.8 | 226.7 | + 15.3 | + 1.4 |
| Total Federal Government | 36.3 | 37.4 | 36.4 | - 1.1 | - 0.1 |
| Total State Government | 71.1 | 66.4 | 71.2 | + 4.7 | - 0.1 |
| State Education | 28.9 | 23.9 | 29.1 | + 5.0 | - 0.2 |
| Other State Government | 42.2 | 42.5 | 42.1 | - 0.3 | + 0.1 |
| Total Local Government | 120.7 | 109.0 | 119.1 | + 11.7 | + 1.6 |
| Local Education | 67.3 | 55.2 | 67.1 | + 12.1 | + 0.2 |
| Other Local Government | 53.4 | 53.8 | 52.0 | - 0.4 | + 1.4 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

| Industry | Sept., 1982 | Aug., 1982 | Sept., 1981 | Net Change From: Aug., 1982 | Net Change From: Sept., 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 358.3 | 357.3 | 391.9 | + 1.0 | - 33.6 |
| Durable Goods | 106.3 | 106.3 | 120.4 | 0.0 | - 14.1 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 13.0 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | - 1.1 |
| Sawmills and Planing Mills | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | - 0.4 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | + 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Household Furniture | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass Products | 9.3 | 9.1 | 10.8 | + 0.2 | - 1.5 |
| Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 | + 0.1 | - 0.9 |
| Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 0.0 | - 0.9 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 13.4 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 0.0 | - 1.8 |
| Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.4 | + 0.1 | - 1.0 |
| Fabricated Structural Metal Products | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | - 0.7 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 26.9 | 27.0 | 30.8 | - 0.1 | - 3.9 |
| Construction and Related Machinery | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Metalworking Machinery | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.2 | + 0.1 | - 0.8 |
| Special Industry Machinery | 7.5 | 7.3 | 9.0 | + 0.2 | - 1.5 |
| General Industrial Machinery | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | - 0.9 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | 18.8 | 19.3 | 21.7 | - 0.5 | - 2.9 |
| Electrical Industrial Apparatus | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | - 0.4 |
| Household Appliances | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 |
| Electronic Components and Accessories | 6.6 | 7.1 | 8.0 | - 0.5 | - 1.4 |
| Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | + 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Transportation Equipment | 4.1 | 3.8 | 5.0 | + 0.3 | - 0.9 |
| Instruments and Related Products | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.0 | + 0.1 | - 0.3 |
| Medical Instruments and Supplies | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 252.0 | 251.0 | 271.5 | + 1.0 | - 19.5 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Meat Products | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Beverages | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | - 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Textile Mill Products | 119.0 | 117.8 | 134.2 | + 1.2 | - 15.2 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 33.5 | 32.5 | 39.1 | + 1.0 | - 5.6 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 37.4 | 36.3 | 42.3 | + 1.1 | - 4.9 |
| Knitting Mills | 9.8 | 10.5 | 11.5 | - 0.7 | - 1.7 |

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

| Industry | Sept., 1982 | Aug., 1982 | Sept., 1981 | Net Change From: Aug., 1982 | Net Change From: Sept., 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | 16.9 | 17.5 | 18.5 | - 0.6 | - 1.6 |
| Textile Finishing, Cotton | 8.2 | 8.7 | 9.4 | - 0.5 | - 1.2 |
| Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | - 0.1 | - 0.3 |
| Floor Covering Mills | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Yarn and Thread Mills | 9.5 | 9.4 | 10.2 | + 0.1 | - 0.7 |
| Yarn Spinning Mills | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.4 | + 0.1 | - 0.5 |
| Miscellaneous Textile Goods | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.4 | + 0.2 | - 0.3 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 45.4 | 45.6 | 47.2 | - 0.2 | - 1.8 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 0.0 | - 0.5 |
| Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Women's and Misses' Outerwear | 15.6 | 15.8 | 16.3 | - 0.2 | - 0.7 |
| Women's and Misses' Shirts | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | - 0.5 |
| Women's and Children's Undergarments | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Children's Outerwear | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | + 0.1 | - 0.5 |
| Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | + 0.1 | + 0.1 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 13.6 | 13.3 | 14.0 | + 0.3 | - 0.4 |
| Paperboard Mills | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | + 0.3 | - 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Paperboard Containers and Boxes | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | - 0.4 |
| Printing and Publishing | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 |
| Newspapers | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Commercial Printing | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 31.2 | 31.0 | 32.7 | + 0.2 | - 1.5 |
| Plastics Materials and Synthetics | 17.7 | 17.4 | 18.8 | + 0.3 | - 1.1 |
| Industrial Organic Chemicals | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products | 19.1 | 19.3 | 19.6 | - 0.2 | - 0.5 |
| Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Clas-ified | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Plastics Products | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.8 | - 0.1 | - 0.7 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

| Industry | Charleston-North Charleston | | | Columbia | | | Greenville-Spartanburg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept., 1982 | Aug., 1982 | Sept., 1981 | Sept., 1982 | Aug., 1982 | Sept., 1981 | Sept., 1982 | Aug., 1982 | Sept., 1981 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 153.4 | 153.1 | 152.2 | 177.1 | 174.1 | 179.9 | 260.2 | 257.5 | 269.5 |
| Construction | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 16.7 |
| Manufacturing | 18.7 | 18.5 | 21.3 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 27.5 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 103.5 |
| Durable Goods | 9.2 | 9.2 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 29.7 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | --- | --- | --- | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Lumber and Furniture | --- | --- | --- | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | --- | --- | --- |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | --- | --- | --- |
| Primary Metal Industries | --- | --- | --- | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | --- | --- | --- |
| Fabricated Metal Products | --- | --- | --- | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 13.1 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | --- | --- | --- | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Other Durable Goods | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 67.0 | 67.3 | 73.8 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Textile Mill Products | --- | --- | --- | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 33.5 | 33.8 | 38.5 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9.3 | 8.9 | 10.3 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12.3 | 12.5 | 14.4 |
| Knitting Mills | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Floor Covering Mills | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Yarn and Thread Mills | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.7 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Paper and Allied Products | --- | --- | --- | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | --- | --- | --- | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| Chemicals and Petroleum | --- | --- | --- | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Printing and Publishing | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 10.1 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 33.9 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 55.1 | 55.3 | 54.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
| Retail Trade | 26.5 | 26.7 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.6 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Services and Mining | 28.8 | 29.0 | 26.1 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 38.2 |
| Total Government | 45.7 | 45.3 | 45.8 | 54.1 | 51.1 | 54.9 | 36.4 | 33.5 | 36.0 |
| Total Federal Government | 18.2 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Total State Government | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 29.7 | 27.8 | 30.7 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| Total Local Government | 14.7 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 23.5 | 20.8 | 23.4 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1982

| INDUSTRY | PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DURABLE GOODS | 282.5 | 281.4 | 309.5 | 259.00 | 260.74 | 251.46 | 38.2 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 6.78 | 6.72 | 6.35 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 83.6 | 83.6 | 94.6 | 281.19 | 284.97 | 258.24 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 7.21 | 7.16 | 6.44 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass Products | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 266.25 | 260.80 | 209.97 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 39.1 | 6.25 | 6.18 | 5.37 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 172.78 | 185.46 | 204.58 | 32.6 | 34.6 | 38.6 | 5.30 | 5.36 | 5.30 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 7.6 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 330.50 | 321.39 | 329.69 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 45.6 | 7.74 | 7.58 | 7.23 |
| Special Industry Machinery | 11.0 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 247.68 | 248.18 | 239.19 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 6.40 | 6.38 | 5.95 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | 19.7 | 19.8 | 22.7 | 330.57 | 348.59 | 271.07 | 39.4 | 41.4 | 39.4 | 8.39 | 8.42 | 6.88 |
| Instruments and Related Products | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 196.67 | 246.71 | 256.19 | 29.4 | 35.6 | 40.6 | 6.69 | 6.93 | 6.31 |
| | 14.7 | 15.1 | 16.9 | 222.43 | 220.98 | 241.80 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 40.1 | 6.41 | 6.35 | 6.03 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 227.79 | 239.62 | 238.39 | 37.1 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 6.14 | 6.16 | 5.93 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 198.9 | 197.8 | 214.9 | 249.10 | 250.75 | 249.01 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 39.4 | 6.59 | 6.53 | 6.32 |
| Textile Mill Products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 233.04 | 226.14 | 215.95 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 5.96 | 5.92 | 5.58 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 101.8 | 100.7 | 115.1 | 221.92 | 230.81 | 236.19 | 36.5 | 37.9 | 39.3 | 6.08 | 6.09 | 6.01 |
| Knitting Mills | 29.8 | 29.0 | 34.8 | 210.40 | 229.46 | 236.79 | 35.6 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 5.91 | 5.96 | 6.01 |
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | 33.6 | 32.7 | 38.1 | 227.74 | 239.57 | 244.38 | 35.2 | 36.8 | 39.1 | 6.47 | 6.51 | 6.25 |
| Floor Covering Mills | 7.9 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 218.88 | 207.58 | 207.55 | 38.4 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 5.70 | 5.58 | 5.52 |
| Yarn and Thread Mills | 12.2 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 255.42 | 241.28 | 249.55 | 39.6 | 37.7 | 39.8 | 6.45 | 6.40 | 6.27 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 250.65 | 264.62 | 235.89 | 42.7 | 44.4 | 40.6 | 5.87 | 5.96 | 5.81 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 193.44 | 213.59 | 190.58 | 37.2 | 40.3 | 36.3 | 5.20 | 5.30 | 5.25 |
| Women's and Misses' Outerwear | 37.9 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 169.82 | 169.36 | 166.08 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 4.64 | 4.64 | 4.55 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 158.33 | 164.68 | 155.94 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 35.2 | 4.46 | 4.60 | 4.43 |
| Printing and Publishing | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 152.33 | 152.42 | 147.70 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.0 | 4.34 | 4.33 | 4.22 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 395.50 | 402.17 | 369.36 | 40.9 | 42.2 | 40.5 | 9.67 | 9.53 | 9.12 |
| | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 273.67 | 257.66 | 254.51 | 36.2 | 35.2 | 37.1 | 7.56 | 7.32 | 6.86 |
| | 20.5 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 384.24 | 380.70 | 373.38 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 42.0 | 9.63 | 9.40 | 8.89 |

**Note:** See technical notes on final page.

# AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
## SEPTEMBER, 1982

**CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA**

| INDUSTRY | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Manufacturing | 291.04 | 286.52 | 268.10 | 38.6 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 7.54 | 7.54 | 7.00 |
| Durable Goods | 273.47 | 272.96 | 249.86 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 37.8 | 7.03 | 7.09 | 6.61 |
| Nondurable Goods | 310.18 | 302.62 | 289.45 | 38.2 | 37.5 | 38.8 | 8.12 | 8.07 | 7.46 |

**COLUMBIA MSA**

| INDUSTRY | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Manufacturing | 248.90 | 250.64 | 240.40 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 6.55 | 6.51 | 6.18 |
| Durable Goods | 241.54 | 245.11 | 240.37 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 6.29 | 6.35 | 6.07 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 273.70 | 261.05 | 244.02 | 42.5 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 6.44 | 6.51 | 6.04 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 245.28 | 259.38 | 265.20 | 36.5 | 38.2 | 39.7 | 6.72 | 6.79 | 6.68 |
| Nondurable Goods | 255.98 | 254.70 | 239.90 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 6.79 | 6.65 | 6.28 |
| Textile Mill Products | 165.29 | 215.97 | 203.19 | 28.4 | 37.3 | 35.9 | 5.82 | 5.79 | 5.66 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Prod. | 163.78 | 155.41 | 150.52 | 38.0 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 4.31 | 4.39 | 4.24 |

**GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA**

| INDUSTRY | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Manufacturing | 248.32 | 243.08 | 254.97 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 40.6 | 6.45 | 6.38 | 6.28 |
| Durable Goods | 258.23 | 257.36 | 262.17 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 40.9 | 6.69 | 6.65 | 6.41 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 280.02 | 273.26 | 269.87 | 39.0 | 37.9 | 40.4 | 7.18 | 7.21 | 6.68 |
| Nondurable Goods | 244.22 | 238.01 | 252.32 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 40.5 | 6.36 | 6.28 | 6.23 |
| Textile Mill Products | 224.35 | 221.30 | 245.22 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 40.2 | 6.08 | 6.03 | 6.10 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 224.55 | 226.64 | 231.72 | 37.3 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 6.02 | 5.98 | 6.05 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetic | 230.76 | 219.20 | 260.20 | 37.1 | 35.7 | 41.5 | 6.22 | 6.14 | 6.27 |
| Knitting Mills | 208.97 | 199.73 | 227.02 | 35.6 | 34.2 | 37.4 | 5.87 | 5.84 | 6.07 |
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | 208.48 | 204.77 | 247.66 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 40.8 | 6.15 | 5.97 | 6.07 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Prod. | 116.16 | 165.23 | 164.98 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.5 | 4.54 | 4.49 | 4.52 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 149.37 | 155.23 | 149.29 | 34.9 | 36.1 | 33.7 | 4.28 | 4.30 | 4.43 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 335.58 | 303.20 | 318.99 | 43.3 | 40.0 | 43.4 | 7.75 | 7.58 | 7.35 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September 1982

| Industry | Sept. 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Sept. 1981 | Net Change From Aug. 1982 | Net Change From Sept. 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Female Employment | 527.6 | 517.7 | 531.4 | + 9.9 | - 3.8 |
| Construction | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 148.2 | 148.2 | 161.8 | 0.0 | - 13.6 |
| Durable Goods | 32.1 | 32.2 | 36.3 | - 0.1 | - 4.2 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | - 0.5 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 0.0 | - 1.1 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | 10.5 | 10.9 | 12.2 | - 0.4 | - 1.7 |
| Instruments and Related Products | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 116.1 | 116.0 | 125.5 | + 0.1 | - 9.4 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Textile Mill Products | 50.4 | 50.0 | 57.2 | + 0.4 | - 6.8 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 13.7 | 13.3 | 16.0 | + 0.4 | - 2.3 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 16.8 | 16.3 | 19.0 | + 0.5 | - 2.2 |
| Knitting Mills | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.9 | - 0.4 | - 1.1 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 38.4 | 38.6 | 39.9 | - 0.2 | - 1.5 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 0.0 | - 0.5 |
| Women's and Misses' Outerwear | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.3 | - 0.2 | - 0.7 |
| Children's Outerwear | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Printing and Publishing | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.7 | + 0.1 | - 0.4 |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.6 | - 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| Communication | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 109.5 | 110.4 | 105.4 | - 0.9 | + 4.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 97.7 | 98.6 | 93.7 | - 0.9 | + 4.0 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 19.1 | 19.5 | 18.8 | - 0.4 | + 0.3 |
| Food Store | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.1 | - 0.1 | - 0.6 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 29.1 | 29.3 | 28.0 | - 0.2 | + 1.1 |
| Banking | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.8 | - 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| Insurance Carriers | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Services and Mining | 102.1 | 101.7 | 98.0 | + 0.4 | + 4.1 |
| Health Services | 32.5 | 32.6 | 31.4 | - 0.1 | + 1.1 |
| Hospitals | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 0.0 | + 0.7 |
| Educational Services | 10.7 | 8.8 | 8.1 | + 1.9 | + 2.6 |
| Total Government | 121.1 | 110.3 | 120.4 | + 10.8 | + 0.7 |
| Total Federal Government | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.3 | - 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Total State Government | 36.1 | 33.7 | 36.1 | + 2.4 | 0.0 |
| State Education | 15.0 | 12.4 | 15.1 | + 2.6 | - 0.1 |
| Other State Government | 21.1 | 21.3 | 21.0 | - 0.2 | + 0.1 |
| Total Local Government | 74.7 | 66.1 | 74.0 | + 8.6 | + 0.7 |
| Local Education | 49.1 | 40.3 | 49.0 | + 8.8 | + 0.1 |
| Other Local Government | 25.6 | 25.8 | 25.0 | - 0.2 | + 0.6 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

| Counties | Total Wage and Salary | | | Manufacturing | | | Nonmanufacturing | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1982 | August 1982 | Sept. 1981 | Sept. 1982 | August 1982 | Sept. 1981 | Sept. 1982 | August 1982 | Sept. 1981 |
| ABBEVILLE----- | 6,390 | 6,330 | 6,680 | 3,760 | 3,830 | 4,120 | 2,630 | 2,500 | 2,560 |
| AIKEN--------- | 34,400 | 34,600 | 37,700 | 17,600 | 18,200 | 20,500 | 16,800 | 16,400 | 17,200 |
| ALLENDALE----- | 2,570 | 2,430 | 2,920 | 930 | 930 | 1,040 | 1,640 | 1,500 | 1,880 |
| ANDERSON------ | 44,930 | 44,380 | 48,000 | 21,330 | 21,280 | 24,000 | 23,600 | 23,100 | 24,000 |
| BAMBERG------- | 4,420 | 4,210 | 4,670 | 1,680 | 1,610 | 1,910 | 2,740 | 2,600 | 2,760 |
| BARNWELL------ | 6,600 | 6,520 | 6,590 | 2,970 | 2,980 | 3,140 | 3,630 | 3,540 | 3,450 |
| BEAUFORT------ | 21,090 | 21,200 | 21,390 | 1,190 | 1,200 | 1,380 | 19,900 | 20,000 | 20,010 |
| BERKELEY------ | 16,800 | 16,900 | 17,300 | 5,400 | 5,200 | 5,800 | 11,400 | 11,700 | 11,500 |
| CALHOUN------- | 4,040 | 3,980 | 4,210 | 2,370 | 2,370 | 2,480 | 1,670 | 1,610 | 1,730 |
| CHARLESTON---- | 119,500 | 119,700 | 122,600 | 10,200 | 10,500 | 12,000 | 109,300 | 109,200 | 110,600 |
| CHEROKEE------ | 14,270 | 14,380 | 14,610 | 7,090 | 7,100 | 7,240 | 7,180 | 7,280 | 7,370 |
| CHESTER------- | 11,640 | 11,620 | 12,380 | 7,100 | 7,130 | 7,730 | 4,540 | 4,490 | 4,650 |
| CHESTERFIELD-- | 10,830 | 10,790 | 12,130 | 5,980 | 6,020 | 6,950 | 4,850 | 4,770 | 5,180 |
| CLARENDON----- | 5,900 | 5,650 | 6,140 | 1,570 | 1,560 | 1,720 | 4,330 | 4,090 | 4,420 |
| COLLETON------ | 8,390 | 8,400 | 8,590 | 2,460 | 2,510 | 2,580 | 5,930 | 5,890 | 6,010 |
| DARLINGTON---- | 18,410 | 18,340 | 19,960 | 7,710 | 7,740 | 8,850 | 10,700 | 10,600 | 11,110 |
| DILLON-------- | 8,310 | 8,130 | 8,300 | 3,520 | 3,510 | 3,260 | 4,790 | 4,620 | 5,040 |
| DORCHESTER---- | 17,100 | 16,500 | 12,400 | 3,100 | 2,800 | 3,100 | 14,000 | 13,700 | 9,300 |
| EDGEFIELD----- | 4,410 | 4,440 | 4,830 | 2,410 | 2,450 | 2,700 | 2,000 | 1,990 | 2,130 |
| FAIRFIELD----- | 6,090 | 6,090 | 6,490 | 2,130 | 2,120 | 2,230 | 3,960 | 3,970 | 4,260 |
| FLORENCE------ | 41,940 | 41,800 | 43,030 | 12,260 | 12,280 | 13,050 | 29,680 | 29,520 | 29,980 |
| GEORGETOWN---- | 13,630 | 13,250 | 13,640 | 3,980 | 3,630 | 4,450 | 9,650 | 9,620 | 9,190 |
| GREENVILLE---- | 144,800 | 144,200 | 149,000 | 46,600 | 47,500 | 51,400 | 98,200 | 96,700 | 97,600 |
| GREENWOOD----- | 26,360 | 25,160 | 27,960 | 12,700 | 11,570 | 14,320 | 13,660 | 13,590 | 13,640 |
| HAMPTON------- | 4,930 | 4,990 | 4,890 | 1,880 | 1,940 | 1,920 | 3,050 | 3,050 | 2,970 |
| HORRY--------- | 39,100 | 40,520 | 43,090 | 6,600 | 6,950 | 7,650 | 32,500 | 33,570 | 35,440 |
| JASPER-------- | 2,990 | 2,850 | 3,020 | 250 | 250 | 260 | 2,740 | 2,600 | 2,760 |
| KERSHAW------- | 13,760 | 13,830 | 14,550 | 7,250 | 7,300 | 7,670 | 6,510 | 6,530 | 6,880 |
| LANCASTER----- | 18,690 | 18,870 | 19,780 | 11,210 | 11,330 | 12,060 | 7,480 | 7,540 | 7,720 |
| LAURENS------- | 16,660 | 16,700 | 18,260 | 7,540 | 7,570 | 8,870 | 9,120 | 9,130 | 9,390 |
| LEE----------- | 2,670 | 2,690 | 2,720 | 1,110 | 1,110 | 1,050 | 1,560 | 1,580 | 1,670 |
| LEXINGTON----- | 40,200 | 39,000 | 41,300 | 12,700 | 12,500 | 14,200 | 27,500 | 26,500 | 27,100 |
| MCCORMICK----- | 2,080 | 1,920 | 2,090 | 1,070 | 1,070 | 1,080 | 1,010 | 850 | 1,010 |
| MARION-------- | 10,900 | 11,020 | 11,160 | 4,740 | 4,770 | 5,120 | 6,160 | 6,250 | 6,040 |
| MARLBORO------ | 8,480 | 8,540 | 8,960 | 4,540 | 4,460 | 4,740 | 3,940 | 4,080 | 4,220 |
| NEWBERRY------ | 10,330 | 10,530 | 10,880 | 5,280 | 5,310 | 5,690 | 5,050 | 5,220 | 5,190 |
| OCONEE-------- | 17,380 | 17,650 | 18,610 | 8,210 | 8,660 | 9,530 | 9,170 | 8,990 | 9,080 |
| ORANGEBURG---- | 23,860 | 23,620 | 24,930 | 8,070 | 8,140 | 8,540 | 15,790 | 15,480 | 16,390 |
| PICKENS------- | 31,400 | 30,600 | 31,800 | 12,000 | 11,700 | 12,700 | 19,400 | 18,900 | 19,100 |
| RICHLAND------ | 136,900 | 135,100 | 138,600 | 12,600 | 12,400 | 13,300 | 124,300 | 122,700 | 125,300 |
| SALUDA-------- | 2,900 | 2,920 | 2,990 | 1,180 | 1,180 | 1,250 | 1,720 | 1,740 | 1,740 |
| SPARTANBURG--- | 84,000 | 82,700 | 88,500 | 35,500 | 35,100 | 39,400 | 48,500 | 47,600 | 49,100 |
| SUMTER-------- | 26,510 | 26,480 | 27,210 | 8,370 | 8,380 | 8,790 | 18,140 | 18,100 | 18,420 |
| UNION--------- | 9,360 | 9,280 | 10,650 | 5,510 | 5,510 | 6,680 | 3,850 | 3,770 | 3,970 |
| WILLIAMSBURG-- | 8,070 | 8,110 | 8,750 | 2,900 | 2,940 | 3,290 | 5,170 | 5,170 | 5,460 |
| YORK---------- | 37,540 | 36,880 | 39,140 | 12,730 | 12,390 | 14,040 | 24,810 | 24,490 | 25,100 |

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
SEPTEMBER, 1982

| COUNTIES | LABOR FORCE | | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | NUMBER | | | PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE | | |
| | SEP. 1982 | AUG. 1982 | SEP. 1981 | SEP. 1982 | AUG. 1982 | SEP. 1981 | SEP. 1982 | AUG. 1982 | SEP. 1981 |
| ABBEVILLE --- | 9670 | 9700 | 9600 | 1050 | 1120 | 940 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 9.8 |
| AIKEN ------- | 47630 | 45280 | 44250 | 8020 | 5720 | 6080 | 16.8 | 12.6 | 13.7 |
| ALLENDALE --- | 3850 | 4050 | 3900 | 540 | 810 | 340 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 8.7 |
| ANDERSON ---- | 61560 | 63320 | 61600 | 6650 | 8930 | 5330 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 8.7 |
| BAMBERG ----- | 7310 | 7500 | 7210 | 700 | 1060 | 530 | 9.6 | 14.1 | 7.4 |
| BARNWELL ---- | 9900 | 9930 | 9520 | 1110 | 1140 | 1090 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.4 |
| BEAUFORT ---- | 28560 | 28760 | 27360 | 2320 | 2280 | 1900 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 6.9 |
| BERKELEY ---- | 39920 | 40060 | 37320 | 3650 | 3560 | 2700 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 7.2 |
| CALHOUN ----- | 7920 | 7940 | 7650 | 700 | 730 | 480 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 6.3 |
| CHARLESTON -- | 116700 | 117110 | 110160 | 10640 | 10380 | 8800 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| CHEROKEE ---- | 23480 | 24030 | 22460 | 2450 | 2910 | 1750 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 7.8 |
| CHESTER ----- | 15280 | 15620 | 15270 | 1890 | 2100 | 1630 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 10.7 |
| CHESTERFIELD- | 18850 | 19590 | 19230 | 2280 | 2830 | 1410 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 7.3 |
| CLARENDON --- | 12960 | 13080 | 12620 | 1490 | 1670 | 1180 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 9.4 |
| COLLETON ---- | 13360 | 13630 | 12980 | 1660 | 1720 | 1510 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 11.6 |
| DARLINGTON -- | 27310 | 27940 | 27870 | 3000 | 3390 | 2710 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 9.7 |
| DILLON ------ | 14630 | 14710 | 13770 | 1550 | 1600 | 1270 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 9.2 |
| DORCHESTER -- | 24570 | 24750 | 23360 | 2070 | 2110 | 2060 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.8 |
| EDGEFIELD --- | 8840 | 8670 | 8980 | 1090 | 730 | 900 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 10.0 |
| FAIRFIELD --- | 10220 | 10290 | 10250 | 960 | 960 | 790 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 7.7 |
| FLORENCE ---- | 52020 | 53460 | 49560 | 5620 | 6770 | 3850 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 7.8 |
| GEORGETOWN--- | 19950 | 19380 | 17900 | 3220 | 2940 | 1870 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 10.4 |
| GREENVILLE -- | 150170 | 149750 | 143260 | 15930 | 16870 | 9580 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 6.7 |
| GREENWOOD --- | 28470 | 28330 | 27500 | 3470 | 4190 | 2080 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 7.6 |
| HAMPTON ----- | 7900 | 8050 | 7240 | 950 | 900 | 630 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 8.7 |
| HORRY ------- | 57060 | 59130 | 57650 | 5780 | 5150 | 3690 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 6.4 |
| JASPER ------ | 6200 | 6000 | 5890 | 620 | 600 | 480 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 8.1 |
| KERSHAW ----- | 18060 | 18240 | 17430 | 2070 | 2130 | 1220 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 7.0 |
| LANCASTER --- | 23840 | 24170 | 23340 | 2430 | 2420 | 1570 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 6.7 |
| LAURENS ----- | 22390 | 22770 | 22780 | 2970 | 3300 | 2230 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 9.8 |
| LEE --------- | 7660 | 7840 | 7410 | 780 | 830 | 640 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 8.6 |
| LEXINGTON --- | 66260 | 66300 | 63710 | 4910 | 5330 | 3620 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 5.7 |
| MCCORMICK --- | 3550 | 3530 | 3400 | 460 | 570 | 430 | 13.0 | 16.1 | 12.6 |
| MARION ------ | 17150 | 17440 | 16460 | 2360 | 2270 | 1920 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 11.7 |
| MARLBORO ---- | 12430 | 12440 | 12310 | 2320 | 2170 | 2070 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 16.8 |
| NEWBERRY ---- | 16830 | 17050 | 16400 | 1670 | 1710 | 1100 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 6.7 |
| OCONEE ------ | 22260 | 21780 | 20790 | 4020 | 3140 | 2080 | 18.1 | 14.4 | 10.0 |
| ORANGEBURG -- | 38450 | 38590 | 37790 | 4420 | 4490 | 3820 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 10.1 |
| PICKENS ----- | 40640 | 39930 | 39310 | 3670 | 3330 | 2490 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 6.3 |
| RICHLAND ---- | 126970 | 127530 | 122310 | 9080 | 10360 | 7660 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 6.3 |
| SALUDA ------ | 7470 | 9500 | 7060 | 1070 | 2950 | 730 | 14.3 | 31.1 | 10.3 |
| SPARTANBURG - | 104590 | 105710 | 101470 | 10470 | 12540 | 7880 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 7.8 |
| SUMTER ------ | 35420 | 35790 | 34580 | 3890 | 3940 | 3590 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.4 |
| UNION ------- | 14380 | 15700 | 13760 | 3250 | 4320 | 1600 | 22.6 | 27.5 | 11.6 |
| WILLIAMSBURG- | 17400 | 17740 | 17320 | 2210 | 2230 | 1690 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 9.8 |
| YORK --------- | 51850 | 51690 | 51100 | 5710 | 6540 | 4700 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 9.2 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

# TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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